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THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER OF INDIA

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# THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER OF INDIA.

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# POSTSCRIPT.

SINCE the earlier volumes of this edition went to press in 1885, important changes have taken place in India, to some of which it is needful here to refer. A new Province, larger than France, has been added to the Indian Empire; the long contemplated railway which will traverse inner India direct from Calcutta to Bombay, has been commenced; the Lusitanian schism, which during two centuries rent the Roman Catholic Church in India, has been closed. Less conspicuous local changes —administrative, legislative, educational, and economic— have occurred in every Province. Their bare enumeration would involve a supplement quite beyond the scope of this work. In the Preface to the present edition I put forward the view that, 'so far from representing the "stationary stage" of civilisation, according to a former school of English economists, India is now one of the most rapidly progressive countries the earth.' The onward movements in India,

during the brief period which has since elapsed, justify these words.[1]

In order, however, to prevent misconceptions, it is expedient to narrate very briefly the events which render the lengthy articles on British and Independent Burma in volume iii., and various lesser notices throughout the other twelve volumes dealing with the same territories, no longer a correct representation of the actual state of things. The aggressive attitude of the King of Upper Burma, and his obstinate refusal to redress the wrongs done by his servants to British subjects, compelled Lord Dufferin at the close of 1885 to send an expeditionary force to Mandalay. The King was dethroned, and deported for safe custody to British India. After an attempt to administer the country through the Central Council of Burmese Ministers, an attempt frustrated by the old corrupt officials in the Districts, and by the dynastic discords of the pretenders to the throne, Upper Burma was annexed to British India by proclamation on the 1st January 1886. In February 1886, Lord Dufferin proceeded to Burma to organise the administration of the new Province. The disorders incident to the dis-

1 The considerations which would have pointed to the expediency of amplifying this Postscript have been anticipated by a recent remarkable essay on India by Sir Henry Sumner Maine. 'From 1858 to 1887,' he says, 'India has been governed by the Crown under the control of Parliament, and the facts and figures which I have given seem to me to show that, taking the standards of advance which are employed to test the progress of Western countries, there is no country in Europe which, according to these criteria, and regard being had to the point of departure, has advanced during the same period more rapidly and farther than British India.'—*The Reign of Queen Victoria*, vol. i. p. 518. (Smith, Elder, & Co., 1887.)

banding of the royal troops, and the struggles of various party leaders and pretenders to the sovereignty, gave rise to numerous marauding bands known as dacoits. These plunderers were active throughout the hot months and the malarious rainy season of 1886; sometimes as petty gang-robbers, sometimes as bodies of well-armed banditti, and in certain localities as an organised array, operating on a scale which might almost be dignified with the name of guerilla war.

The close of the unhealthy season, and the approach of the cold weather of 1886–87, enabled the British authorities to deal with these depredators. In November 1886 a force of troops and armed police was gradually spread over Upper Burma in such numbers as to render plunder a very perilous livelihood. The peasantry began to array themselves more actively on the side of order; in many cases taking their protection into their own hands, and slaughtering or capturing the dacoits. The Buddhist clergy were almost from the first on our side, and they made their influence decisively felt as the country settled down. Meanwhile, the annexed territories had been divided into British Districts of more convenient size, and placed under a carefully selected staff of civil administrators. By the end of the cold weather of 1886–87 order was fairly established; and during the ensuing hot weather (1887) the work of pacification went forward. Satisfactory relations were also established with the adjoining States and hill tribes to the North and East. The new Districts are now firmly united with Lower Burma into

a single British Province under a Chief Commissioner. So far as can be foreseen at present (August 1887), the period of conquest in Upper Burma is over, and the task of consolidation is being accomplished by rapid strides.[1]

While dealing with recent changes in Upper Burma, I take the opportunity of correcting an oversight in regard to the educational system in Lower Burma. Sixteen years ago, when I was collecting materials for the first edition of this work, it seemed to me a subject of regret that the British authorities had not availed themselves more heartily of the system of indigenous instruction given in the monasteries and religious houses by the Buddhist clergy. During the interval which has since elapsed, the system of public instruction in British Burma may almost be said to have been reconstituted on the basis of indigenous monastic teaching. I have mentioned the function assigned to such native agency at page 207 of volume iii. and in other places. But there are also passages in which I

[1] In the Preface to this edition I regretted that the necessity of printing in England, while the author was in India, unavoidably led to errors in the press. An unfortunate example of this class occurs in my account of recent transactions in Burma at page 430 of volume vi. I had kept back the sheet in order to incorporate the facts of the Proclamation of Annexation and of Lord Dufferin's visit to Burma. But the new sentences, when forwarded to England, got transposed; and the events of January and February 1886 are made to precede the expeditionary force and occupation of Mandalay in November 1885. A clerical error, also due to the insertion of a new sentence in the proof, and more likely to lead to confusion, had escaped me in the same volume. In line 5 of footnote 2, page 230 of volume vi., for '*The latter*' please read '*The former.*' Again, in lines 22 and 24 of p. 471 of volume v., the words 'right' and 'left' have been inadvertently transposed.

omit to notice or to sufficiently emphasize the change. I gladly therefore take this occasion to again acknowledge the educational work done by the monastic institutions and the Buddhist clergy in Burma, and also the wise use which the English authorities in the Province have, for years past, made of this indigenous basis of public instruction.

The ancient schism between the Catholic Priests and Bishops appointed under the jurisdiction of the King of Portugal or his representative, the Archbishop of Goa, and the Vicars-Apostolic sent to India under the direct authority of the Pope, has been narrated in volume vi.[1] Since that volume was written, the provisional arrangement therein mentioned has been matured into a permanent settlement of the long-conflicting claims. The local jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa, as representing the King of Portugal, has been respected. But, generally speaking, the Roman Catholic Church in India has now been brought under the authority of the Pope. His Holiness has issued an instrument setting forth the new settlement of the Indian Catholic Church; and a hierarchy of Archbishops and Bishops, under the direct regulation of Rome, has taken the place of the Vicars and Prefects Apostolic *in partibus infidelium*.

During the printing of the fourteen volumes, much new information has come into my possession, some-

[1] Vol. vi. pp. 255, 256.

times too late to be used. Thus, while I correctly state[1] that the style of 'the Governor-General-in-Council' was first authorized by the statute of 33 Geo. III., I elsewhere mention, on the authority of an official *Report on the Old Records of the India Office*, that the title of Governor-General had occurred incidentally a century before.[2] A personal examination of the original manuscripts has since convinced me that this is erroneous; and that the official reporter probably misread the title of 'Captain-General' for 'Governor-General.' I am indebted to Colonel Yule, C.B., for materials, also derived from the India Office MSS., which throw grave doubts on the popular derivation of *Chanak* (or *Achanak*), the native name for Barrackpur, from its supposed founder, Job Charnock. The name seems to have existed before that worthy could have given it his patronymic.

For these and other deficiencies I respectfully plead the necessity imposed upon me to finish the undertaking within stringent limits as to time. The present fourteen volumes endeavour to truthfully condense the data which I have been able, during sixteen years, to collect concerning an Empire nearly equal in size to all Europe, less Russia. They were intended to subserve the purposes of administration, and the Government wisely declined to permit of leisure for literary completeness, at the cost of delays which would have impaired the practical utility of the work. Every year adds new

[1] Vol. vi. p. 431.

[2] Vol. vi. p. 370 (footnote).

stores to our information regarding India; and each decennial Census enables the economist and the administrator to handle Indian problems with a surer grasp. It may perhaps be my privilege, at some future time, to bring out a further edition of these volumes, with ampler knowledge and clearer lights. If this be not granted, I leave with confidence to the servants of the Crown in India who come after me, the task of perfecting the work which I have begun.

In conclusion, I wish to express my obligations to Mr. J. S. Cotton, late Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, and Mr. H. Morse Stephens, B.A. of Balliol College, for the Index which forms this volume. That Index is a careful expansion of the one to the first edition. It brings to a point, and renders available at a glance, the masses of local information collected throughout the 250 Districts of India during the past sixteen years. Its plan, general outline, and major headings, are necessarily my own: but to Mr. Cotton and Mr. Stephens belongs the merit of its execution.

W. W. HUNTER.

WEIMAR,
*August* 24, 1887.

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OF

# INDIA.

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Alí Adíl Sháh, king of Bijápur (1557-79), husband of Chánd Bíbí, built much at Bijápur, one of the victors at Tálikot, ii. 424; annexed Dhárwár, iv. 259, 266; besieged Goa, but repulsed, v. 101; strengthened Naldrúg fort, x. 183, 184.

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Alí Mardán Khán, engineer of Sháh Jahán, laid out the Shalimár Gardens at Bághbanpur, i. 416, xii. 374; made the Hasli Canal, ii. 153, v. 344, 345; made branch from Jumna Canal to bring water to Delhi, vii. 259; said to have built the Chár Cháta at Kábul, vii. 269; planned and partly carried out the Eastern Jumna Canal, xii. 119; built the Bádsháh Mahál in Saháranpur, xii. 116; his canal in Siálkot, xii. 441.

Alí Muhammad, Rohilla chief, died and was buried at Aonla, i. 296; his history, xi. 456.

Alí Murad Talpur, Mír, allowed to retain part of Shikárpur, but condemned for forgery, and deprived of some of his territory, xii. 391.

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*Aman*, or winter rice crop. *See* Rice cultivation.
Amánat, feeder of North Koel river, Bengal, i. 209.
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Amherst, town in Burma, i. 243.
Ami, river in N.-W. Provinces, i. 243.
Amindivi Islands. *See* Laccadives.
Amingadh, town in Bombay, i. 244.
Amír Khán, Pindárí leader (1817), article 'India,' vi. 404. *Local notices*—Invaded Rohilkhand, ii. 140; defeated by Colonel Skinner near Afzalgarh, ii. 430; plundered Dhámpur, iv. 241; checked by Major Shepherd at Irich, which he afterwards made his head-quarters, vii. 24; ravaged Jaipur, vii. 56; called in to intervene between Jaipur and Jodhpur, vii. 242; defeated a British force near Kúnch, viii. 363; owned the state of Láwa, viii. 468;

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Amrápur, petty State in Bombay, i. 251.
Amrávati, river in Madras, i. 252.
Amrávati, town in Madras with ruined temples, i. 252.
Amrávati or Chatiá Hill, tank and hill in Bengal, i. 252, 253.
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Amrita Bázár or Magura, village in Bengal, i. 253.
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Amura Bhauriári, village in Bengal, i. 267.
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An, or Aeng, town and township in Burma, i. 267, 268.
Anagundí, capital of the Narapathi dynasty of Southern India in the 14th century. *See* Vijayanagar.
Anáhadgarh, town in Punjab, i. 268
Anaimúdi, plateau in Madras, i. 268.
Anakápalle, estate, town, and *táluk* in Madras, i. 268, 269.
*Analysis of the Constitution of the East India Company*, by P. Auber, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 364, 365 (footnotes).
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Ananda Ráz Gajapati, Rájá of Vizianagram (1757), surrendered the Northern Circars to the Company, iii. 469; accompanied Col. Forde in his march on Masulipatam, xiii. 500.
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Anang Bhim Deo, king of Orissa (1174-1205), built temple of Jagannáth at Purí, x. 441, 442.
Anang Pál, made Delhi capital of the Tuár Rájás (*circa* 736), iv. 190.
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Bhímávaran, *táluk* in Madras, ii. 395, 396.
Bhímávaran, village in Madras, ii. 396.
Bhímbándh, hot springs in Bengal, ii. 396.
Bhímdar, torrent in Punjab, ii. 396.
Bhím-Ghorá, place of pilgrimage in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 396, 397.
Bhím-láth, village in Central Provinces, ii. 397.
Bhim Singh's *láthí* or club, monolith near Sarya, xii. 272.
Bhímora, petty State in Bombay, ii. 397.
Bhím Tál, small lake in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 397.
Bhimthádi, Sub-division in Bombay, ii. 397.
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Bhingár, town in Bombay, ii. 398, 397.
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Bhitanlí, town and *parganá* in Oudh, ii. 399.
Bhiwandi, town and Sub-division in Bombay, ii. 399, 400.
Bhiwání, town and *tahsíl* in Punjab, ii. 400.
Bhiwání, town in Rájputána, ii. 401.
Bhiwápur, town in Central Provinces, ii. 401.
Bhochan, town in Bombay, ii. 401.
Bhogái, river in Assam, ii. 401.
Bhogarmang, mountain valley in Punjab, ii. 401.
Bhogdabári, town in Bengal, ii. 401.
Bhoginpur, town and *tahsíl* in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 401.

Bhograi, embankment in Bengal, ii. 402.
Bhogtás, aboriginal tribe, exorcisers of demons in Hazáribágh, v. 373.
Bhoika, petty State in Bombay, ii. 402.
Bhoja-kheri, estate in Central India, ii. 402.
Bhojawaddar, petty State in Bombay, ii. 402.
Bhojpur, town in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 402.
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Bhonsla, family name of the Maráthá Chiefs of Nágpur, lapsed to the British for want of heirs in 1853, article 'India,' vi. 322.
Bhonsla, Jánojí, 2nd Rájá of Nágpur (1755-72), his policy and defeat at Nágpur, x. 166, 167.
Bhonsla, Mahdují, 3rd Rájá of Nágpur (1772-88), defeated Sábájí Bhonsla at Panchgáon, x. 167; lived at Umrer, where he built the fort, xiii. 423.
Bhonsla, Raghují I., 1st Rájá of Nágpur (1755), conquered Bhandárá (*circ.* 1738), ii. 361; took Chándá and annexed that kingdom, iii. 349; defeated governor of Ellichpur at Bhúgáon, iv. 346; conquered most of Hoshangábád, v. 443; his intervention in Deogarh and reign at Nágpur, x. 166; his war with Kanojí Bhonsla, xiii. 540.
Bhonsla, Raghují II. (1788-1816), 4th Rájá of Nágpur, defeated at Assaye with Sindia, i. 374; annexed Betúl, ii. 330; besieged Garhákota, but was defeated by Gen. Baptiste, iv. 13; his reign and the treaty of Deojáon, x. 167; conquered Sambalpur, xii. 180.
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Bhonsla, Venkají, Nágpur general, defeated by Sir A. Wellesley at Argaum (1803), i. 329.
Bhoommawadee, township in Lower Burma. *See* Bumawadi.
Bhoon-maw, pagoda in Lower Burma. *See* Bunmaw.
Bhopál, Native State in Central India, ii. 403-405.
Bhopál, capital of State in Central India, ii. 405, 406.
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Bhor, Native State in Bombay, ii. 406.
Bhor, town in Bombay, ii. 406.
Bhor Ghát, pass over the Western Ghats, Bombay, ii. 406-408; article 'India,' vi. 36, 550.
Bhotiyas, Tibetan race in Dharma, carrying on trade with pack-sheep, iv. 252; Kumáun, viii. 353.
Bhotmárí, trading village in Bengal, ii. 408.
Bhragu, founder of Broach, 1st century A.D., where his descendants, the Brágav Bráhmans, still live, iii. 113.
Bhuban, range of hills in Assam, ii. 408.
Bhúgtis, tribe of Báluchís in Balúchistán, ii. 29.
Bhuinhárs, cross between Bráhmans and Rájputs (perhaps same as Babhans), a landholding caste in Azamgarh, i. 395; Ballia, ii. 20; Benares, ii. 257. *See* Babhans.
Bhuiyás or Bára Bhuiyás (perhaps identical with Bhuinhárs), their history and numbers in Assam, i. 354.
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Bhukar. *See* Chang Bhukar.
Bhukarheri, town in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 408, 409.
Bhúksas, aboriginal tribe, who, with the Thárus, can alone live in the Tarái, xiii. 208, 209.
Bhullooah, District in Bengal. *See* Noákhálí.
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Bhúm Bakeswar, group of hot sulphur springs in Bengal, ii. 409.
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Bhumijs, aboriginal tribe, numerous in Assam, where they are tea-garden coolies, i. 357; in Balasor, ii. 6; Bánkurá, ii. 81; Bhágalpur, ii. 346; in the Chutiá Nágpur Tributary States, iii. 463-465; Dinájpur, iv. 292; Faridpur, iv. 400; Mánbhúm, ix. 280, 281; Midnapur, ix. 427; Nílgiri (Orissa), x. 325; Orissa, x. 436; Orissa

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Bhúng Bara, tract in Baháwalpur, ii. 409.
Bhunjiyas, aboriginal tribe in Ráipur, xi. 371.
Bhún-maw. *See* Bun-maw.
Bhupálpatnam, estate in Central Provinces, ii. 409.
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Bhur, *parganá* in Oudh, ii. 409, 410.
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Biána, town in Rájputána, ii. 418.
Biáns, Himálayan pass in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 418, 419.
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Biás, river in Central Provinces, ii. 419.
Bichrand, estate in Central India, ii. 419.
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*Bidarí* work, damascening of silver on bronze, article 'India,' vi. 607. *Local notices* — Made at Bídar, ii. 419; Purhiah, xi. 328.
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Bídesir, town in Rájputána, ii. 419.
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Bidie, Dr., his official papers on the Fauna and Flora of S. India, used, ix. 80-102.
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Bidyápatí Thákur, court poet of Tirhút in the 14th century, vi. 348.
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Bihár, town and *parganá* in Oudh, ii. 421.
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Bihat, petty State in Bundelkhand, ii. 421.
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Bihiyá, canal on the Son system, Bengal, ii. 422.
Bihora, petty State in Bombay, ii. 422.
Bihta Gosáin, town in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 422.
Bíja, Hill State in Punjab, ii. 422.
Bijágarh, ruined hill fort in Central India, ii. 422.
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Bijaigarh, town in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 423.
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Bijegarh. *See* Bijaigarh.
Bíjepur, town in Rájputána, ii. 426.
Bijerághogarh, tract of country in Central Provinces, ii. 426.
Bijérághogarh, village in Central Provinces, ii. 426.
Bijipur, estate in Madras, ii. 426.
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Biláspur, capital of Kahlur State, Punjab, ii. 454.
Bilandá, estate in Central India, ii. 454.
Bilehri, village in Central Provinces, ii. 454.
Bilga, town in Punjab, ii. 454.
Bilgrám, town, *tahsíl*, and *parganá* in Oudh, ii. 454-456.
Bilhaur, town and *tahsíl* in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 456.
Biliapatam, East India Company's factory, started at (1661), vi. 370.
Biligiri-Rangan, range of hills in Mysore, ii. 457.
Bilihra, estate in Central Provinces, ii. 457.
Bilimora, town in Bombay, ii. 457, 458.
Bílin, river in Burma, ii. 458.
Bílin, town in Lower Burma, ii. 458.
Bílin-kyaik-to, township in Lower Burma, ii. 458, 459.
Bilrám, town in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 459.
Bilri, petty State in Káthiáwár, ii. 459.
Bilsi, town in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 459.
Biluchis, criminal clan in Karnál, viii. 26.
Bílú-Gywon, island in Lower Burma, ii. 459, 460.
Bimlipatam, estate in Madras, ii. 460.
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Bindki, town in N.-W. Provinces, ii. 461.
Bindrában, sacred city of the Hindus. *See* Brindaban.
Bindránawágarh, estate in Central Provinces, ii. 461.
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Birda Hills. *See* Barda Hills.
Bird, Miss, *Unbeaten Tracks in Japan*, quoted, vi. 152 (footnote 3); 202 (footnote 1); 224 (footnote 3).
Birds, birds of prey, and game birds, article 'India,' vi. 659. *Local notices*—Bákarganj, i. 442; Upper Burma, iii. 212; Chittagong Hill Tracts, iii. 448; Dárjíling, iv. 131; Dera Ismáil Khán, iv. 220; Firozpur, iv. 439; Hardoi, v. 322; Hill Tipperah, v. 395; Jalpáigurí, vii. 109; Jerruck, vii. 180; North Kánara, vii. 370; Kángra, vii. 414; Karauli, vii. 472; Karnúl, viii. 35, 36; Kashmír, viii. 69; Kistna, viii. 226; Kotah (parrots), viii. 304; Kúlu, viii. 338; Lahore, viii. 405; Lohárdagá,

viii. 477; Madras Presidency, ix. 91-94; Máinpuri, ix. 203; Montgomery, ix. 495; Moradábád, ix. 505; Muzaffargarh, x. 58; Nepál, x. 278; Nimár, x. 328; Pabná, x. 512; Palní Mountains, xi. 17; Patná, xi. 94; Pesháwar, xi. 147; Pilibhít, xi. 172; Punjab, xi. 259; Purniah, xi. 323; Rájsháhí, xi. 429; Rangpur, xi. 489; Ratnágiri, xii. 4; Rewá Kántha, xii. 49, 50; Sháhábád, xii. 325; Sháhjahánpur, xii. 344; Sháhpur, xii. 361; Shevaroy Hills, xii. 383, 384; Sind, xii. 507; the Sundarbans, xiii. 109, 390; Surat, xiii. 120; Thar and Párkar, xiii. 264; Twenty-four Parganás, xiii. 389.

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Birdwood, Sir G., *Handbook to the British Indian Section of the Paris Exhibition of* 1878, quoted, article 'India,' vi. 163 (footnote 2); *Report on the Miscellaneous Old Records in the India Office*, quoted, 359 (footnote 2); 360; 364 (footnotes 1 and 2); 368 (footnote); 370 (footnote); discovered origin of the name of James and Mary Sands, vii. 123.

Birganj, village in Bengal, iii. 12.

Birhar, *parganá* in Oudh, iii. 12.

Birhors, aboriginal tribe, in Hazáribágh, v. 373.

Birla, town in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 12.

Bírkul, village in Bengal, iii. 12, 13.

Bírkul, embankment in Bengal, iii. 13.

Bírnagar, town in Bengal, iii. 13.

Bírpur, village in Bengal, iii. 13.

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Birúdankaráyapúram, ancient city in Madras, iii. 13.

Birupa, river in Bengal, iii. 13.

Birúr, town and mart in Mysore, iii. 13, 14.

Bisaldeo or Visaldeva, Chauhan ruler of Ajmere, took Delhi (1154), and left both thrones to Prithwí Rájá, iv. 190.

Bisáli, pass in Madras, iii. 14.

Bísalnagar, town and Sub-division of Baroda, iii. 14.

Bisalpur, town and *tahsíl* in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 14.

Bisambha, town in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 15.

Bisanli, town and *tahsíl* in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 15, 16.

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Bisáwar, town in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 16.

Bishangarh, town in N.-W. Provinces, iii. 16.

Bishanpur Narhan Khás, village in Bengal, iii. 16.

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Bishkhálí, river of Bengal, iii. 16.

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Bison, The Indian, article 'India,' vi. 656. *Local notices*—Ahmadnagar, i. 100; Anamalai Hills, i. 270; Andipatti Hills, i. 288; Arakan Hill Tracts, i. 299; North Arcot, i. 312; Bálághát, i. 453; Biligiri-rangan, ii. 457; Bombay Presidency, iii. 46; Bonái, iii. 85; Upper Burma, iii. 212; Chhindwárá, iii. 399; Cochin, iv. 2; Coimbatore, iv. 15-21; Coorg, iv. 32; Darrang, iv. 142; Gángpur, iv. 478; Western Ghats, v. 59; Godávari, v. 123; Hassan, v. 346; Hazáribágh, v. 370; Hill Tipperah, v. 395; Himálaya Mountains, v. 409; Indore, vii. 2; Kadúr, vii. 283; North Kánara, vii. 370; South Kánara, vii. 377; Karnúl, viii. 35; Khándesh, viii. 150; Kotah, viii. 304; Lohárdagá, viii. 477; Madras, ix. 8-91; Madura, ix. 121; Malabar, ix. 220; Mánbhúm, ix. 279; Mysore, x. 115; Nellore, x. 262; Nimár, x. 328; Palasgáon, x. 542; Palní Mountains, xi. 17; Polúr, xi. 197; Ráipur, xi. 368; Rampá, xi. 454; Rewá Kántha, xii. 49; Ságar (Mysore), xii. 111; Salem, xii. 152; Sátára, xii. 277; Sáwantwári, xii. 296; Shimoga, xii. 400; Sylhet, xiii. 145; Tharawadi, xiii. 272; Travancore, xiii. 345; Wún, xiii. 539.

Bison Range, hills in Madras, iii. 17.

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Bissan, town in Rájputána, iii. 18.

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Bissemkatak, estate in Madras, iii. 18.

Biswán, town, *tahsíl*, and *parganá* in Oudh, iii. 18, 19.

Bithar, town in Oudh, iii. 19.

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Blacker's, Col., *Account of the Maráthá Wars*, quoted on Asírgarh, i. 339.

Black Hole, The tragedy of the, at Calcutta (1756), article 'India,' vi. 381.

'Black Mountain Expedition,' The, (1868). *See* Hazára, v. 362, 363.
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Bühler, Dr. G., *Tour in Search of Sanskrit MSS.*, published in the *Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Asiatic Society*, No. xxxiv. A, vol. xii., 1877, quoted, vi. 102 (footnotes 1 and 3); *Digest of the Hindu Law of Inheritance, Partition, and Adoption*, 117 (footnote 2).
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Kadi, town and Sub-division in Bombay, vii. 280.
Kádiháti, town in Bengal, vii. 280.
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Káfirkot, ruins in Punjab, vii. 292.
Káfirs, inaccessible people in Western Himálayas, i. 45; vii. 290-292.
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Kágal, town in Bombay, vii. 293.
Kágán, mountain valley in Punjab, vii. 293.
Kahan, river in Punjab, vii. 293.
Kahlgáon. *See* Colgong.
Kahlúr, Hill State in Punjab, vii. 293, 294.
Kahmuván, lake in Punjab, vii. 294.
Kahror, town in Punjab, vii. 294, 295.
Kahúta, *tahsíl* in Punjab, vii. 295.
Kaibarttas or Keuts, caste of fishermen, especially numerous or otherwise remarkable, in Assam, i. 355; Bengal, ii. 296; Bogra, iii. 28; Dinájpur, iv. 292; Howrah, v. 462; Húglí, v. 491; Kámrúp, vii. 359; Maldah, ix. 243; Midnapur, ix. 427; Murshidábád, x. 25; Nadiyá, x. 132; Rájsháhí, xi. 432.
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Kailang, village in Punjab, vii. 295, 296.
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Kaithal, ancient town in Punjab, vii. 309, 310.
Kaithan, town in Rájputána, vii. 310.
Káiti, village in Madras, vii. 310.
Kajúri, estate in Central India, vii. 310.
Kakáir, town in Central Provinces, vii. 310.
Kákar, town and *táluk* in Bombay, vii. 310, 311.
Kakarbái, village in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 311.
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Kakrául, village in Bengal, vii. 312.
Káksá, village in Bengal, vii. 312, 313.
Kakus, hill tribe in Upper Burma, iii. 213.
Kákwágiri, village in Assam, vii. 313.
Kálabágh, town and salt-mines in Punjab, vii. 313, 314.
Kalachuryas, dynasty in Southern India, under whom the Singáyats become predominant in Kánara, xii. 401.
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Kálahasti, town in Madras, vii. 321, 322.
Kálai, port in Bombay, vii. 322.
Kalakád, town in Madras, vii. 322.
Kálá-Kúsí, river in Bengal, vii. 322.
Kalale, village in Mysore, vii. 322.
Kalamb, town in Berár, vii. 322.
Kalánaur, town in Punjab, vii. 322.
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Kaliánpur, *tahsíl* in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 325, 326.
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Kálindí, river channel in Bengal, vii. 327, 328.
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Kalinga, historic kingdom of S. India, vii. 328-330.
Kalingápatam, town and port in Madras, vii. 330.
Kalingia, *ghát* or pass in Madras, vii. 330, 331.
Kálinjar, town and ruined hill fort in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 331-337.
Kalinjerá, town in Rájputána, vii. 337.
Kálípání, sacred spring in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 337.
Kálí Sind, river in Central India, vii. 337.
Kalitás or Kultás, a caste, formerly priests, and almost peculiar to Assam, numerous or noteworthy in Assam, i. 354, 355; Sambalpur and Bonái in the Central Provinces, iii. 316; Darrang, iv. 145; Eastern Dwárs, iv. 332; Ghes, v. 73; Goálpárá, v. 115; Kámrúp, vii. 359;

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Kálka, village in Punjab, vii. 338.
Kalladakúrichi, town in Madras, vii. 338.
Kallakurchi, town and *táluk* in Madras, vii. 338.
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Kálni, river channel in Assam, vii. 340.
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Kalráyan, mountain range in Madras, vii. 343.
Kálsi, town and *tahsíl* in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 343, 344.
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Kalsubái, hill in Bombay, vii. 344.
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Kalwá, headed rising of Gujars in Dehra Dún (1824), iv. 172.
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Kamalápuram, town in Madras, vii. 349.
Kamalapuri, village in Madras, vii. 350.
Kamálganj, village in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 350.
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Kamálpur, chiefship in Central India, vii. 350.
Kamalpur, State in Káthiáwár, vii. 350.
Kamalpur, village in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 350.
Kámán, town in Rájputána, vii. 350, 351.
Kamarjáni, village in Bengal, vii. 351.
Kamar-ud-dín-nagar, historic village in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 351.
Kamásin, *tahsíl* and village in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 351.
Kamátápur, historic city in N. Bengal, vii. 351.
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Kambam, town in Madras, vii. 352. *See* Cumbum.
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Kamias, or serf-cultivators, in Hazáribágh, v. 376, 377.
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Kamlágarh, fort in Punjab, vii. 353.
Kamoná, village in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 353.
Kampil, village in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 353, 354.
Kampli, town in Madras, vii. 354.
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Kánchanjhau, lofty spur of the Himálayas, vii. 388.
Káncharapára, village in Bengal, vii. 388.
Kanchiang, river in Assam, vii. 388.
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Kandáras, semi-Hinduized aborigines, and landless day-labourers in Cuttack, iv. 69; Khandpárá, viii. 160.
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Kandeli, town in Central Provinces, vii. 399.
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Kangundi, town in Madras, vii. 431.
Kan-gyí-daung, town in Lower Burma, vii. 431.
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Kanhargáon, estate in Central Provinces, vii. 431, 432.
Kanherí, hill in Central Provinces, vii. 432.
Kanigiri, town and *táluk* in Madras, vii. 432.
Kanishka, Buddhist king of N.-W. India (40 A.D.), his great Council, article 'India,' vi. 147, 148; 175, 176; 178; attended by Buddhist doctors from Srávasti or Sahet Mahet, x. 484.
Kanjarapalli, town in Madras, vii. 432.
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Kanor, town in Rájputána, vii. 436.

Kanora, State in Bombay, vii. 436.

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Kánsat, village in Bengal, vii. 436.

Kánsbáns, river in Orissa, vii. 436.

Kánt, town in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 437.

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Kántha, town in Oudh, vii. 437.

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Kanthalpára, village in Bengal, vii. 437.

Kanthária, State in Bombay, vii. 437.

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Kánum, town in Punjab, vii. 438.

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*Kaolin* or porcelain clay, and potter's clay, found in Bangalore, ii. 60; on the Bilin, ii. 459; Chándá, iii. 349; Hassan, v. 346; South Kánara, vii. 376; Mysore, x. 91; Siálkot, xii. 441; Wún, xiii. 539.

Káorápukur, watercourse in Bengal, vii. 439.

Kapadwanj, town and Sub-division in Bombay, vii. 439, 440.

Kápargádi, range of hills in Bengal, vii. 440.

Kapila, famous ascetic, who lived at Hárdwár, v. 331.

Kápila, historic city in N.-W. Provinces, vii. 440.

Kapileswarapuram, town in Madras, vii. 440.

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Sukesar, mountain in Punjab. *See* Sakeswar.

Suket, one of the Hill States in Punjab, xiii. 90.

Suket, mountain range in Punjab. *See* Jalori.

Suketa, Anglicized form of Sáketa, one of the names of Ajodhya, xiii. 90.

Sukheta, river in Oudh, xiii. 90, 91.

Sukhpura, village in N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 91.

Sukhu-chak, town in Punjab, xiii. 91.

Sukkur, Sub-division in Sind, xiii. 91, 92.

Sukkur, *táluk* in Sind, xiii. 92.

Sukkur, town in Sind, xiii. 92-94.

Suláimán, Afghán king of Bengal, conquered Orissa (1567, 1568), x. 430; moved his capital from Gaur to Tándán (1564), xiii. 175.

Suláimán, range of hills marking a portion of the western boundary between British territory and Afghánistán, xiii. 94; article 'India,' vi. 3, 6.

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Sullivan, Mr., Collector of Coimbatore, built first English house on the Nílgiri Hills (1821), x. 303.

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Sultánpur, village in Ballia District, N.-W. Provinces, xiii. 106.

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Sumpter, State in Bundelkhand. *See* Samthar.
Sunam, town in Punjab, xiii. 107.
Sunámganj, town in Assam. *See* Sonamganj.
Sunápur, town in Madras. *See* Sonapur.
Sunda, town in Madras. *See* Sonda.
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Sundarganj, village in Bengal, xiii. 114.
Sundeep, island in the Gangetic delta. *See* Sandwíp.
Sundoor, hills in Madras. *See* Sandúr.
Sundoor, State in Madras. *See* Sandúr.
*Sundrí* trees, found in the Andaman Islands, i. 282; Bákarganj, i. 441, 444; the Sundarbans, xiii. 108; Twenty-four Parganás, xiii. 389.
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Surjyanagar, capital of Kashmír. *See* Srínagar.
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Tánúr, seaport in Madras, xiii. 199.
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Tegnapatam (Fort St. David) East India Factory, established at (1686-92), article 'India,' vi. 371.

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Tehrí, capital of Orchha State in Bundelkhand, xiii. 236.

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Tej Singh, Sikh general, defeated at Firozsháh and Sobráon, v. 209.

Tekalkota, village and fort in Madras, xiii. 236.

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